

# *The Coast Guard* **Reservist**

*January 1994*



***Forward  
Sentinel***



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## Your Turn

### Using "Coastie"

The use of the word "Coastie" which I am sure is meant to be affectionate and positive, is not. Nor is, swabbie for sailor or frat for fraternity or Jersey for New Jersey. Please work on it.

— CDR James W. Cutler, Jr.  
USCGR (Ret.)  
Madison, Conn.

*Editor's note: We checked with The Commandant's Bulletin about this. Their stylebook says not to use it — Coast Guardsman is the correct term. However, they do leave "Coastie" in quoted material.*

### Applauds August issue

In response to your solicitation for a Quality Check, I wish to applaud you for the August/September issue of *The Reservist*. The articles were timely, the color photography spectacular, and most important, I actually received the August issue in August. Congratulations and keep up the good work!

— LTJG Michael Bee  
RU Baltimore, Md.

## What's New?

Beginning this issue, RADM Penington's View From the Bridge will be running every other month and will alternate with MCPO Croom's "On Deck" column. On Deck appears this month on Page 15 while G-R's View will appear in February. However, RADM Penington's visit to Reserve units at Corpus Christi, Texas is covered in the Coast to

Coast Reserve section under the 8th District.

Also inside this issue is our annual Year in Review '93. This page can be pulled out and folded to brochure size.

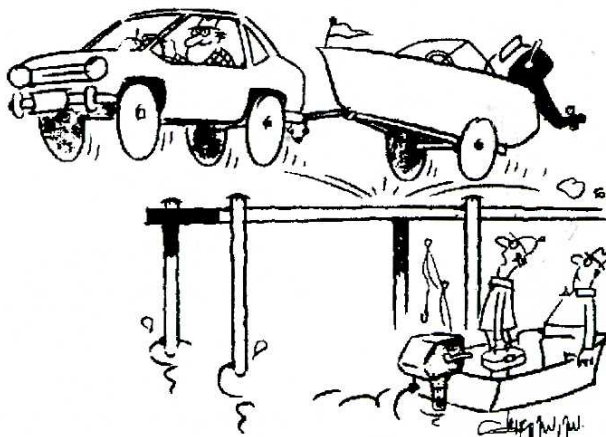
Just a reminder once again that you may now send submissions to us by Internet. See the box at left for more information. Happy New Year!

## On the Cover

Coast Guard Reservist BM2 Paul Cormier of PSU 302 stands guard at the "crossroads," during Forward

Sentinel, a joint training exercise held at Grays Harbor, Wash. Photo by PA3 Robert Kearney, D13.

## Lighter Side



*"I've never seen anyone so eager to put a boat in the water."*



# Forward Sentinel

## Reservists join forces to train for deployment

By PAC Carolyn Cihelka  
13TH DISTRICT (DPA)

**W**hat does any self-respecting military command do when it finds its threat has changed? Why, shift direction, of course, and train its expertise on the new enemy. That is what the Maritime Defense Zone (MARDEZ) organization is doing.

Though created to defend the coasts of the United States, with the Cold War over, and with new, previously undefined threats popping up around the globe, the Navy/Coast

Guard Board, which defines MARDEZ roles, reconsidered its mission. It didn't have to look far.

Operation Desert Storm had called up every type of unit deployable under MARDEZ, without activating the MARDEZ command structure.

The result was predictable. The units, which included Coast Guard port security units (PSU) and Navy mobile inshore undersea warfare units (MIUWU), went to the Persian Gulf lacking the command and control umbrella that MARDEZ could have provided.

That won't happen again. Wasting no time in putting a newly

defined, deployable naval coastal warfare mission to the test, Maritime Defense Zone Pacific recently sent some 1200 Coast Guard and Navy active duty and Reserve personnel to the defense of "Yeltina," a small, proud, reasonably well-developed, fictitious country being invaded by its bully of a neighbor, "Xabara."

Xabara sought the "reunification" of the two countries, which had once been a unified French colony, primarily to gain control of Yeltina's deep-water port. The American forces were sent to help keep the port open to friendly traffic and keep enemies out.



*Coast Guard Reservist and Yeltinian dissident PSC Mike Spicer makes his demands known to*

*hostage negotiators during Forward Sentinel in Grays Harbor, Wash.*

The Coast Guard Reservist  
January 1994



**E**xercise Forward Sentinel '93, which actually took place in the Grays Harbor area of coastal Washington in August and early September, tested the logistics of deploying the MARDEZ force overseas without actually doing so.

Following extensive planning, personnel and equipment from Alaska, Hawaii, the West Coast and the Midwest poured into the exercise site, partly via military air transport, which provided realism and cost savings. But deploying to a foreign nation means more than just getting there and setting up camp: It means clearing that country's Immigration and Customs checks; abiding by its laws and cultural peculiarities; and negotiating through official channels for logistical requests AND the operational freedom to help save IT from aggressors!

**T**o afford exercise participants the full experience, about 50 "White Cell" control personnel roleplayed as members of the host nation's military, marching around in khaki and olive drab uniforms with whister ash tree insignia, chomping on cigars, demanding respect for the "sacred" frog, and challenging the Americans' trustworthiness and competence every step of the way.

All "Blue Force" arrivals had to clear Yeltinian Customs, providing the appropriate visas and military papers and, in this case, giving up any junk food they might have brought with them.

Heading the Yeltinian Defense Command was Brigadier McCoy, more commonly known as CAPT James McCoy, USNR, commanding officer of MARDEZPAC Sector Northwest, who helped develop the host nation concept based on his experiences during Operation Desert Storm.

"I waited for days in Abudhabbi, United Arab Emirates, to see navy officials," McCoy said. "That's not unusual in that part of the world. The Blue Forces thought decisions from the Yeltinians were slow in coming but actually they were a lot faster than I would have expected."

McCoy's unit outlined 24 areas for consideration — including language, Customs, Immigration, and military structure — to add a unique cultural flavor to the play-acting. "This was the first time I had ever seen host nation activities roleplayed this realistically," said RADM Sam McWilliams, USNR, deputy commander for MARDEZ-PAC and the exercise director.

"I think there will be some organizational adjustments but MARDEZ is a core structure that will remain," added McWilliams.

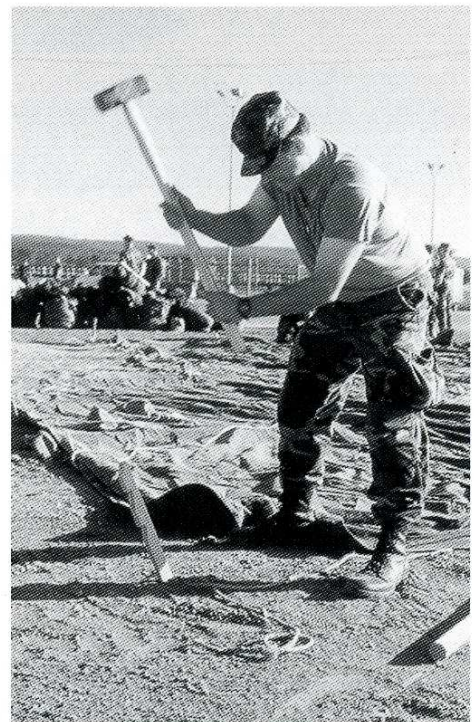


Photo by PA3 David Engler

**A PSU 302 member drives home a tent stake as the unit begins setting camp near Terminal 1 in Hoquiam.**

CAPT Fred Wachowicz, USNR, who as head of Blue Forces played naval coastal warfare commander, harbor defense commander and coastal sea control commander, said that the MARDEZ structure worked. "We professionally concluded that we could operate under this umbrella," he said.

Wachowicz's harbor defense command staff was made up of Coast Guard and Navy active duty and Reserve personnel from all seven MARDEZPAC sectors. Units under his control included: Coast Guard PSU 302 from Cleveland, (most of whose 117 members had been to Operation Desert Storm) Navy MIUW units from Portland, Ore., and Superior, Wis., and two Navy explosive ordnance detachment (EOD) mobile units.

A third EOD team played opposition force. Two 52-foot Naval craft of opportunity, which search out mines that the EOD teams investigate, were placed at two camps: one in Hoquiam, the main exercise area, and one in Westport at the outer edge of the harbor. Together they maintained surveillance over the harbor and responded to threats within it.



**Port Security Unit 302 members prepare to deploy one of their 22-foot "Raider" patrol boats into Grays Harbor.**

Photo by Combat Camera Group - Pacific





**CGC Iris crew members stand watch over the mock mines that the 180-foot buoy tender would deploy during Forward Sentinel '93.**

As coastal sea control commander, Wachowicz coordinated the movements of five ships: the *USS Lewis B. Puller*, a 445-foot frigate from Long Beach, Calif.; the Coast Guard cutters *MIDGETT*, a 378-footer from Seattle, and *CUTTYHUNK*, a 110-foot patrol boat from Port Angeles, Wash.; and the 125-foot Canadian naval vessels *Porte de la Reine* and *Porte Dauphine*, from Esquimalt, B.C.

The Coast Guard cutters *CITRUS* and *ORCAS*, both from Coos Bay, Ore., played opposition force vessels for the exercise. The Coast Guard buoy tender *IRIS*, from Astoria, Ore., hoisted exercise mines over the side and planted them in the harbor.

Some 10 Coast Guard Auxiliary boats, owned and operated by civilian volunteers, played the role of Yeltinian Naval Militia boats as well as an occasional enemy vessel. Auxiliary aircraft also helped out.

Coast Guard Station Grays Harbor and Air Station Astoria provided logistical support as did a number of other Coast Guard and Navy units. The Washington Army National Guard armory in nearby Montesano became control headquarters for the exercise.

Forward Sentinel participants were hit with command post or table-top exercise scenarios almost immediately, even as they negotiated for and moved to another camp site, launched the PSU's six 22-foot

Raider boats, and got their communications systems running.

A week or so later, field training exercise play began. The players were given more latitude than in the past. "Usually in these exercises, things are scripted out in detail," said Navy LCDR Roy Miller, 13th Coast Guard District Naval MARDEZ liaison-and a key Forward Sentinel coordinator. "In this exercise, we had a basic script laid and certain guidelines to stay within. As long as they stayed within those, we let the Blue Forces make their own decisions."

Negotiations between the Americans and the Yeltinians to establish a plan to defend the harbor were a primary part of the exercise. But shortly after the final round of talks concluded successfully, confusion over some of the rules led to the accidental shooting of Yeltinian civilian protesters by Blue Forces in one of the exercise scenarios.

"Brigadier McCoy and I concluded that it was necessary to play this out," said Wachowicz. "It was probably our most serious negotiation of the exercise. And the day after the exercise, I came home and saw on the news a Pakistani brigadier and American officials explaining how civilians got killed in Mogadishu. So that's how realistic it was. Even a

mistake turned into a real-world learning experience."

As was expected, there were a number of other significant lessons learned from the exercise. "The make-up of the Harbor Defense Command needs to be looked at closely both from the standpoint of doing the job operationally and administratively and from the standpoint of supporting itself," said CDR Richard Martinson, Chief, 13th Coast Guard District Readiness Branch.

Coast Guard CDR Daniel Zedan, commanding officer of PSU 302, said he hopes for the PSUs to start drilling year-round as a unit. Right now, the 117 members drill monthly at a variety of Reserve units and only come together annually for their two-week stint.

Martinson also emphasized the importance of bringing what units need with them. "We absolutely need to ensure that everything we want our units to have in the field — food,



Photo by PA3 David Engler

**Members of Grays Harbor's Special Emergency Response Team, decked out in camouflage gear and face paint, await the order to move in during the hostage situation.**



equipment, personnel — we gather up and send in with them before they deploy.”

**B**y the way, if you're wondering how the exercise scenario ended — and whether Yeltina was liberated — we can only assume things worked out for the best. In reality, when the exercise concluded on Sept. 8, people just packed up and went home. But if you're still in doubt about the future of MARDEZ, according to RADM McWilliams, “The guidance from the NavGard board is it will remain.”



# PSU Postscripts

By LT Robert A. Stohlman, G-RST-2

In the August/September issue of *The Reservist*, readers were introduced to the first step of a four-step design process being used to create a long-term Port Security Unit (PSU) training program. That first step — Job Task Analysis — began at FTX Flame River 1993 and was completed during FTX Forward Sentinel 1993 when approximately 1000 distinct PSU job tasks were validated.

During the Forward Sentinel exercise, veteran members of PSU 302 reviewed each job task using a behavioral performance model. The Headquarters Reserve Training Division (G-RST) staff have evaluated the results and are using them in Step Two — the Design Phase — to determine the type of training needed for PSU members (e.g. ADT/IDT, OJT, resident/nonresident). During this phase GRST will develop performance objectives, measurements of effectiveness and training resource requirements.

Watch for future updates from the G-RST-2 staff as they continue their efforts to improve the readiness of the PSUs.



Photo by CCG Pacific

*A navy Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare unit member surveys the coastal water for hostile activity.*



Vet's Day unveiling brings joy, sorrow, healing

# Vietnam Women's Memorial

A first person account by  
YNC Bonnie Bernard  
COMMANDANT (G-RS-1)

I was immediately overwhelmed at the size of the crowd as my husband dropped me off at the Lincoln Memorial where I was to meet my coworkers (and fellow CG Reservists), LCDR Page Croyder, LTJG Tammy Rosario and PA2 Pamela Sanders.

It was Nov. 11, 1993 — Veteran's Day. We were gathering with thousands of others to witness the dedication of the Vietnam Women's Memorial in Washington, DC. It has been 20 years since the Vietnam War cease-fire of '73. Since then, the approximately 58,000 Americans who died in Vietnam — all but eight of whom were male — are remembered with a beautiful, haunting wall erected near the Lincoln Memorial. A sculpture of three male soldiers who look out upon the wall honors the men who fought and survived the war.

But this was the first time that the nation specifically paid homage to a group of people who played a very different role during the war in Vietnam. America was finally honoring its sister veterans.

As one speaker so eloquently put it that day, "The women did not carry guns during this war — they carried the men." Their skills, caring and dedication helped save so many lives while they bore the pain and anguish that caring for the wounded and dying brings.

The enormous crowds kept us from getting very close to the actual memorial and ceremony but a large panoramic screen had been set up so that everyone could listen and view the ceremony with ease. As I watched those around me, I realized that there was much more than a dedication ceremony taking place on the grounds.

Earlier, when we walked through



Photo by PA2 E. Kruska, G-RS-1

*The Vietnam Women's Memorial was dedicated Nov. 11, 1993.*

the throngs of people, I noticed hundreds of women carrying signs representing the various units they were attached to during the war. Everywhere I turned I was able to witness small reunions taking place, women who in some cases had not seen each other since they left Vietnam.

Men wearing veteran T-shirts and jackets approached these women too, many hugging and thanking them. Perhaps they had passed through a particular unit wounded or had a friend who had died there. I found it difficult to watch without getting caught up in their emotion.

The speakers were many and each had a chilling emotional story to tell. I listened carefully and sometimes in horror to stories about how these brave women nursed the sick, wounded and dying GIs in Vietnam... how they endured long hours of watching choppers bring in the injured, often barely breathing or many without limbs or other body parts. I listened to how they cared for the young, innocent Vietnamese children when they, too, became victims of this conflict.

I looked around again and saw many tears and suddenly I understood their pain. As they unveiled the beautiful bronze statue depicting three female nurses tending to a wounded soldier, I hoped this tribute to their service might help ease that pain.

As I walked away with my coworkers, the sun had begun to fade. I thought back on the stories I had heard that day about the horror, the joy and the women who had undergone this experience.

Suddenly, I pulled my coat shut. I felt chilled, but not from the cool autumn air.

Yet at the same time, my heart was warmed. After so many years, as women Vietnam veterans told us that day, the healing could finally begin.



*Editors note: YNC Bernard has been a Coast Guard Reservist since 1974, before America's complete withdrawal from Vietnam. Approximately 100 women served on active duty as Coast Guard SPARS during the Vietnam conflict.*



## 1<sup>st</sup> **RU Vessels NY trains with CGC Dallas**

By PA1 Matt Peterson & PA2 Gary Rives  
RU VESSELS NEW YORK

NEW YORK — Reserve Unit Vessels New York teamed up with Dallas crew members and the Navy's Fleet Training Group Guantanamo Bay in October to undergo damage control training. Members of the unit regularly augment the Dallas' crew during extended deployments. According to RU Vessels Commanding Officer LCDR Rick Solari, the unit takes advantage of in-port time to train in damage control, fire fighting and other procedures vital to the operation and safety of the ship.

Under the guidance of the Fleet Training Group, the crew fought a simulated fire below decks. The drill helped members become proficient at donning and using oxygen breathing apparatus, setting smoke boundaries, laying hose in a confined area and, most importantly, working as a team to contain the fire.



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

**DC1 Mike Meros prepares to enter the compartment as the number one hoseman.**

## 2<sup>nd</sup> **RU Memphis reaching thousands with Campaign Drug Free message**

Info. from  
BM1 Robert Cox  
RU MEMPHIS

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The scene begins with a boat speeding through the water. Suddenly, Coast Guard vessels and helicopters burst upon the scene and the occupants of the boat begin throwing their cargo of drugs over the side as they are ordered to stop.

That is how the video produced for RU Memphis' Campaign Drug Free program begins. The two-minute video features a drug interdiction and a clip of a classroom presentation by unit members. Logistical and production help was provided by one of the local television stations.

The unit's most recent undertaking was a booth and static display at the annual Drug Education and Awareness Conference, held in Memphis. While most of the people who attended the three-day conference were involved in education and youth guidance, the primary audience was children.

"It means very much to me as a teacher to know that others care about the future of our children," said a 5th grade teacher at Lausanne Collegiate School in Memphis. "This is a wonderful tool to make my students aware of the dangers of drug usage. It really makes them want to stay away from drugs and not be swayed by peer pressure."

RU Memphis began participating in the campaign in 1991 with one member making presentations. Since then, the program has been presented to over 11,000 people and grown to include reservists and active duty members joining in the effort.

The program has consistently received rave reviews from educators and participants alike. One 7th grade teacher from St. Agnes Academy in Memphis said it was "a wonderful job of presenting important information in an entertaining way. The students really listened to what he had to say and enjoyed the interaction he incorporated into his presentation. We are looking forward to his next visit. This is a great program."



Six reservists involved in dramatic rescue



# Coast Guard rescues 23 in Chesapeake Bay

From Washington Post, Washington Times and Coast Guard reports

POINT LOOKOUT, Md. — Six Coast Guard Reservists were directly involved in the dramatic rescue of 23 fishermen whose chartered fishing boat sank in high winds Sunday, Dec. 5.

A plank had broken loose from the 60-foot *El Toro II's* bottom and it was taking on water four nautical miles southeast of Point Lookout State Park, the southernmost tip of Maryland's Western Shore where the Potomac River empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The Coast Guard at Station St. Inigoes, Md. received a Mayday at approximately 2 p.m.

Coast Guardsmen were soon racing to the rescue aboard the station's 41-footer through wind-whipped spray, and frigid, raging seas, including reservists PS1 Eugene Beach and BM3 Mark Allen. Helicopters from Cape May, Patuxent Naval Air Station and Maryland State Police rushed to the disaster site as well.

"You had the engines, the helos, the wind at 40 knots and the seas crashing in over you all the time," said Beach.

Upon reaching the distressed boat, the Coast Guardsmen found 19 shivering fishermen clinging to a life raft while three more were perched on the last bit of the *El Toro II* still above water, while a lone man bobbed in whitecapped six-foot seas.

"Wreckage was everywhere," said Beach. "A lot of the fishermen were completely incoherent."

Beach proceeded to dive into the 55-degree water to save a hypothermic 250-pound man.

"I had tried to grab him, but we were going up and down six feet on the waves," said Beach. "He had no control, no strength. I lost my grip on him, so I went into the water on my safety harness, hooked to the boat. We got to the low point on the



**BM3 Mark Allen, left, and PS1 Eugene Beach of RU Station St. Inigoes, Md. were on the station's 41-footer during a dramatic rescue in the Chesapeake Bay Dec. 5. The Coast Guard rescued 23 people.**

boat and then hoisted him up."

That was the first of 13 rescues for the Coast Guard crew, first on scene following the disaster. Meanwhile, helicopters were rescuing others by hoisting survivors in baskets including the three men who had clung to the *El Toro II's* cabin roof.

While severely hypothermic survivors were sent back to land via helos, no less than 10 survivors were aboard the 41-footer as it headed toward Point Lookout into the teeth of the wind.

"Green seas crashed over the cabin top," said coxswain Mike Warner. The cabin was crammed with shivering survivors, many seasick, while crew members stood on deck and took the seas full-on.

"One survivor grabbed my hand and wouldn't let go," said Warner. "I told him, 'You'll have to take my leg, I need my arm to drive.' And he did. He held onto it until we got to the dock."

Coast Guard small boats from Stations Taylors Island and Chrisfield arrived on-scene and provided escort assistance back to Point Lookout. Twenty ambulances

waited at Point Lookout to carry the survivors away to St. Mary's County hospitals for treatment. Three Coast Guardsmen rode as well; all suffered from hypothermia. Three of the fishermen rescued later passed away. The men were 19, 45 and 61 years old.

In addition to the Coast Guard, Maryland State Police and Patuxent Naval Air SAR teams, 150 volunteers and professionals assisted in the rescue effort.

Besides Beach and Allen, four other reservists played important roles in the rescue including: MK2 Ken Walker and BM3 David Goldsmith, who coordinated land-side response with local fire departments, Maryland marine police and rescue squads; BM3 Mark Owens manned the watchcenter at Station St. Inigoes while SS2 David Babcock prepared meals and fed all Coast Guard rescue personnel.

The incident is under investigation by the Coast Guard, National Transportation Safety Board, Maryland Department of Natural Resources and private marine surveyors.

Photo by SN David Noon, Station St. Inigoes, Md.



# From Boats to Boas

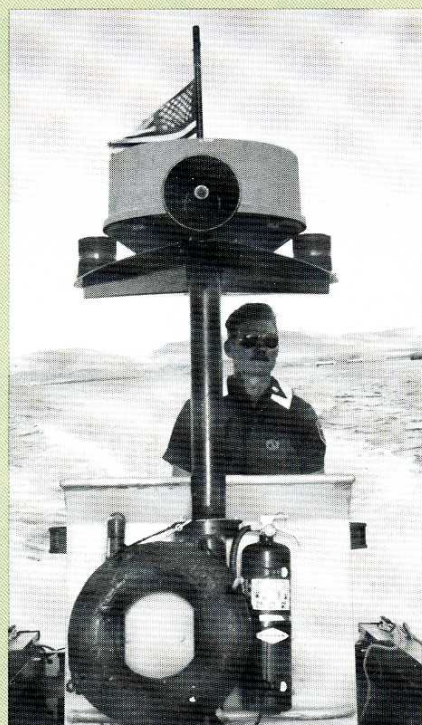
**A first person account  
by PS1 Frank Kruppa, USCGR**

PS1 Francis "Frank" Kruppa holds the unique distinction of being the only actively drilling Coast Guard Reservist in a Communist country! Of course, we're referring to Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba; that glimmering hope of freedom in one of the last outposts of communist repression.

Kruppa has been assigned to Guantanamo Bay ("Gitmo" as it is affectionately referred to by residents) since January 1989, working for the Naval Base Fire Department as Assistant Fire Chief.

Upon his transfer from Virginia Beach, Va., Kruppa also transferred

from the 5th District to the 7th District. D7, in turn, transferred him to Base San Juan, Puerto Rico. Then it was up to Kruppa to come up with an acceptable training program which would justify his augmentation in Gitmo. Fortunately for Kruppa, he found such a program. Naval Base Guantanamo Bay's Security Detachment has a Harbor Patrol Division which mans the 22-foot Raider boat, very similar to the type used by the Coast Guard. Although Kruppa was not a small boat coxswain, he was familiar with the harbor, rules of engagement, search and rescue, foreign vessel interdiction, navigational aids and port security operations. The Naval Security Detachment accepted him



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

***With the Mountains of "Communist Cuba" in the background, PS1 Frank Kruppa begins his security checks of Guantanamo Bay.***

eagerly and he immediately began training as a Harbor Patrol (HP) Security Coxswain.

Kruppa eventually gained two first's; he became the first reservist and the first Coast Guardsman to become qualified and certified by the Naval Base Commander as a Harbor Patrol Security Coxswain.

"Seeing a Coastie in Gitmo is not unusual," said Kruppa, "but I do get a few second looks when they see me operating a Navy Harbor Patrol boat. We make a lot of stops on the water to check safety equipment, diving operations, fishing and recreational activities. Sometimes the uniform confuses people."

Kruppa also feels the uniform commands respect and authority on the water. "Most people just seem to relate Coast Guard and water safety. It also helps when we work closely with foreign vessels or those unscheduled visitors," said Kruppa.

During the recent Haitian operations, the harbor patrol was kept very busy escorting Haitian vessels into the harbor. Several times they were called to rescue a vessel which was very close to crashing into the



***Hurtia (Banana Rat) capture and relocation is also the job of the Harbor Patrol/Game Warden.***





**Morning check-out and preventative maintenance are the responsibility of the Harbor Patrol Coxswain.**

rocky cliffs which guard the entrance to Guantanamo Bay.

According to Kruppa, many Haitian craft were not seaworthy and carried over 200 passengers, although they were probably only rated for 20 or 30. They had no safety equipment and were often without food or water by the time they reached the bay. Also, several of the makeshift sails were tattered and they had little or no ability to maneuver the vessel.

"Usually they just hoped the wind and drift would carry them to Gitmo," said Kruppa. "But too often they came perilously close to landing upon the rocks. It makes me wonder how many never made it to safety."

The primary job of the harbor patrol unit is safety and security of the harbor. But they have a secondary duty as game warden.

"All Harbor Patrol persons are also Base Game Wardens," said Kruppa. "We not only protect water game, such as fish, lobster, and live shells, but we have land game to consider such as hutia, boa and deer."

Hutia are furry little creatures which resemble a big rat about the size of a large beaver. They are nocturnal vegetarians and quite docile. However, they have become so overpopulated that there is now concern over health problems from droppings and their destruction of residential neighborhoods.

Cuban boa constrictors are also the concern of the HP. Sometimes these large slithering creatures find their way into populated areas. That's when the HP must capture and relocate them to a more isolated location. According to Kruppa, it's a real challenge not often associated with Coast Guard duties.

"I've been very well accepted here," said Kruppa. "Most of the regular Navy personnel in the HP are

working out of their rate. They look to me for some assistance since I'm the only one in the HP who is actually working in my rate. Also, being a civilian, my tour of duty is longer and presently I'm the senior HP coxswain in the division."

Gitmo is like any other small town community and eventually everyone gets to know everyone else. Since there is only one exchange on base, one barber shop, one bank, one bakery, one gas station and so on, you normally run into your co-workers off duty as well.

"They (the Navy HP's) will often stop me in the commissary or barber shop and discuss the operations of the day, even though I may not have drilled for a couple weeks. It's like I'm really one of the team. That's something you don't always find when working with other active duty commands."



*Editor's note: Kruppa's five-year tour in Gitmo recently ended. He is now back in the United States and works for the Navy as the Fire Chief at the Craney Island Fuel Facility. He resides in Chesapeake, Va.*



**Working with his Navy counterpart, Kruppa assists in the relocation of a Cuban Boa Constrictor which was captured in a populated area of the base.**



# Reservists rescue trapped motorist

By PA1 Barbara Voulgaris  
RU MSO GROUP PHILADELPHIA

CHESTER, Pa. — For one port operations team from Reserve Group Philadelphia, November 6 turned out to be anything but a routine drill day. Ironically, MST2 Eugene Alpin, PS3 John Ketch and PS3 David Nobles were on their way to conduct a fire prevention evaluation on a vessel at the Pennsylvania Terminal in Chester, Pa.

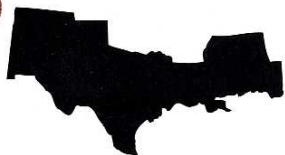
The reservists noticed a vehicle that had apparently just hit a retaining wall and went over it before coming to an abrupt halt. Smoke was billowing out from under the car's engine and the impact of the crash had

ruptured the fuel tank and gasoline was leaking out. As they approached the car, they noticed that an elderly man was unconscious and slumped over the steering wheel.

Worried about the possibility of a fire, Nobles kicked the car's rear window in and removed the man from the vehicle, while Ketch opened the car's hood to check for fire. Meanwhile, Alpin called the Philadelphia Fire Department from their vehicle's cellular phone.

The reservists revived the man, who may have suffered a stroke, and provided support for him until an ambulance arrived at the scene.

## 8<sup>th</sup> G-R visits Corpus Christi reservists



By USCG Reserve Staff (G-RS-1)

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — RADM Gregory A. Penington, Chief of the Office of Readiness and Reserve, paid a visit to RU MSO Corpus Christi and RU Group Corpus Christi Nov. 14, 1993 while in town for the national Navy League Convention. Candidly discussing Reserve force reduction with reservists of both units at a joint meeting, Penington described both the basis for the downsizing and the implementation tools. After fielding questions, he then sat down to a brown bag lunch with unit officers to further discuss issues and concerns. The meetings were also attended by the commanding officers of Group Corpus Christi and MSO Corpus Christi, who utilize reservists augmenting their units and who expressed concern about Reserve force reduction.

Penington first explained the basis for the new force of 8,000, which is tied to defense requirements. A reduction in the number of designated "strategic ports" resulted in the reduction of defense-related billets for the Coast Guard Reserve,

he told the members. He then went on to describe the performance screening, which has already been conducted, and the Professional Growth Point (PGP) system, which when implemented will transfer out of the Selected Reserve members who have not advanced in rate within specified periods of time. (See pages 15-16 in this issue for further information). Those members separated on the basis of the PGP system will be eligible for transition benefits recently passed by Congress.

In discussing integration, Penington emphasized that "the

Reserve organization will not go away," explaining that he supports the Reserve unit structure as a way of ensuring the integrity of the Reserve program. "But," he continued, "we do have to change the way we do business."

With respect to the future, Penington stated, "I can't speculate about the 1995 budget," adding that it is a long process between now and final congressional budget action.

However, he concluded, "there's somebody out there that loves you and needs you — the United States Coast Guard."



**RADM Penington discusses some critical topics with reservists from RU's MSO and Group Corpus Christi, Texas during his Nov. 14 visit.**

Photo by LCDR Page Croyder, G-RS-1



# Training time in 9th District



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

*Reservists from various units in the 9th District served two weeks of underway and inport ADT aboard the CGC Mackinaw recently. In addition to watch-related training, reservists participated in the U.S. Navy's Limited*

*Training Team underway drills, and graduated from the MARAD shipboard fire fighting school in Toledo, Ohio. Mackinaw, the largest icebreaker on the Great Lakes, is homeported in Cheboygan, Mich.*

# 11<sup>th</sup>



## MSO San Francisco welcomes Maritime Academy Cadets

**By YN2 Autumn Milliken**  
RU MSO SAN FRANCISCO BAY

**SAN FRANCISCO** — Four California Maritime Academy cadets participating in the Maritime Academy Reserve Training Program were recently welcomed aboard MSO San Francisco Bay. The new cadets, all members of the Class of 1996, joined two Class of 1995 participants who have been drilling and training at MSO for the past year. The cadets were welcomed by CAPT James M. MacDonald, Commanding

Officer, MSO San Francisco Bay and LCDR Bruce Clarke, Commanding Officer, Reserve Unit MSO San Francisco Bay.

Under the MARTP program, cadets join the Coast Guard Reserve and drill with the reserve unit at a nearby MSO as Seaman (E-3). They attend a modified Coast Guard Reserve "Boot Camp" (Reserve Enlisted Basic Indoctrination Program) at Cape May during their first summer indoctrination and attend additional training at RTC Yorktown during their last summer in the program.

The rest of the time, the MARTPs drill at an MSO and are trained in vessel inspection and port operations duties. Upon graduation, a large number of the cadets will probably receive active duty commissions. The remainder receive commissions as Coast Guard Reserve officers. The MSO San Francisco Program is administered by LT Guy Theriault, a 1979 CMA graduate. He is assisted by LCDR Bill Hansen, a reserve marine inspector and a 1980 CMA graduate.



# Russian-speaking reservist interprets for Coast Guard



Photo by LT Ralph Eavenson, USCGR

***CG Reservist LT Donald Taylor, center, pauses with two Russian Maritime Frontier Guard junior officers on board PSKP Vorovskii, a Frontier Guard Frigate in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii.***

ADAK, Alaska — To LT Donald Taylor, it seemed, in retrospect, inevitable. The Coast Guard was sending him to Siberia. Twice in as many months this last summer, he was recalled to active duty and sent to the Russian Far East to serve as an interpreter and cultural advisor for Coast Guard delegations.

Taylor, an RU 5th District administrative officer and a civilian at the Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center in Arlington, Va., was not completely surprised over his assignments, however. After all, he earned a B.A. in Russian area studies, studied at Leningrad State University, and was known as "Vlad" at Officer Candidate School.

In late June of '93, Taylor reported aboard USCGC MUNRO in Adak (Aleutian Islands), Alaska to begin a 2,000-mile round trip voyage across the Bering Sea to the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii, on Russia's remote Kamchatka

Peninsula. He was not the only CG Reservist enroute to Russia — LT Ralph Eavenson, an attorney from San Francisco, was onboard for OOD training.

Taylor initiated the MUNRO's crew for their visit, created a Russian language mini-phrase guide and visitation signs, served as protocol officer, assisted in ship tours, liaised with the Russians to ensure the ship's logistical needs were met, and provided interpretive services for CAPT Paul Bibeau during his meetings with Russian civil and Frontier Guard dignitaries. The Russian Frontier Guard is an 180,000 member organization that combines aspects of our USCG, Border Patrol, Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service. Until recently, the FG was a specialized subsidiary of KGB. Its primary role was to prevent unlawful entry into or exit from the former USSR. On the return trip, Taylor

translated the addresses of the many Russian friends the crewmembers made, and translated a Russian computer program into English.

Between trips to Siberia, Taylor served as an assistant interpreter when Colonel-General Schlyaktin, the commander of the Russian Frontier Guard, came to Washington, D.C. as a guest of Coast Guard Commandant ADM J.W. Kime. Originally scheduled to last five days, the general's visit came to an abrupt halt on the afternoon of the first day — he was recalled to Russia for internal reasons and immediately fired. As anyone keeping up with the newspapers and other media knows, Russia is in a state of flux.

Taylor returned to Russia in August onboard a Coast Guard C-130 with a delegation which included RADM Roger T. Rufe, other officers from the 17th District, and several senior representatives from the Federal Aviation Administration. The scenario was a joint search and rescue exercise (SAREX) in the Bering Sea, designed to develop combined US/Russian SAR interoperability, and to test joint Rescue Coordination Center SAR communications. The group spent four days in the city of Vladivostok planning the exercise, and then Taylor was back in his old stomping grounds in Petropavlovsk, where the SAREX was successfully executed.

According to Taylor, the coming years present a unique window of opportunity for America to influence the struggle for democracy and advancement in Russia.

"I believe that the spirit of cooperation and comradeship engendered by visits such as ours will have a subtle but profound impact on both our peoples, and will play an important role in dispelling the aura of mutual suspicion and ignorance which has colored our past relations," said Taylor.





# Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve Reserve

## Downsizing Plan

By LTJG Ivette A. Quarles  
COMMANDANT (G-RST)

**M**ost of you have heard the news about the downsizing of the CG Reserve. Some of you have already been notified about your impending transfer to the IRR, TRA/PAY CAT H. Hopefully all of you know the reason why.

The CG Reserve force is downsizing because the FY94 Reserve training appropriation provides full training for only 8,000 SELRES to respond to defense and non-defense related contingencies. In effect, there will be limited pay billets available.

ALDIST 323/93, "Selected Reserve (SELRES) Downsizing Plan," was released on Nov. 12, 1993. It outlines the CG Reserve's plan to reduce the SELRES to 8,000 members early in FY94. The needs of the service and the personal and professional concerns of SELRES members were taken into consideration when the plan was created. The following provides information on who will be affected by the downsizing.

- **Captains', commanders' and warrant officers'** receipt of drill pay will no longer be determined by the billet in which he/she serves. Instead, panels will meet at Headquarters to select a specified number of captains, commanders and warrant officers to receive drill pay. Each Ready Reserve captain, commander and warrant officer has been asked to provide information as to their desire to be selected for drill pay and their availability to participate. Those eligible officers responding affirmatively will be considered for drill pay. Selection will be on a best qualified basis. The Headquarters PDR will be used by the panel, no resumes or special OERs should be submitted. Drill pay assignments for all other officers will be done by district staffs. (Officers who have been selected for the next higher grade when the panel convenes will compete for pay eligibility at the higher grade).

- **Officers** who have failed selection for promotion twice in their current pay grade are ineligible for pay.

- **Warrant officers** with over 30 years of service remain ineligible for pay. There will be no enlisted to warrant selections in 1994.

- **Warrant officers and enlisted members** with 30 years of total military service will be transferred to the IRR or be retired IAW Reserve Administration Training Manual (RATMAN).

- **All enlisted members of the SELRES serving in any aviation rating and all SELRES sonar technicians** who have not received approval to pursue a lateral change in rating, will be transferred to the IRR.

- **All enlisted members of the SELRES**, regardless of rating or MOB billet, who fail to meet minimum participation standards as listed in the RATMAN should have already been transferred to the IRR.

- **All prior service provisional petty officers** (PPOs) who have failed to earn permanent status in accordance with Chapter 15 of the RATMAN will be transferred to the IRR. (Note: Completion of the CG Orientation course is no longer a requirement for PPOs to earn permanent status.)

- **All SELRES enlisted members** who meet or exceed their required professional growth points (PGPs) will be transferred to the IRR. Enlisted PGPs are established windows of time in an individual's career where the member is expected to be serving at a specific pay grade in order to be retained in the SELRES. Enlisted reservists exceeding assigned PGPs will be transferred to the IRR. While PGPs are similar to the active duty CG's high year tenure (HYT) initiative, they are not the same. An enlisted member's rate determines their corresponding PGP.

Continued on next page



Total Military Service (TMS) is the cumulative sum of all periods of active and inactive duty military service creditable to the member. Compute TMS by subtracting pay base date from the terminal eligibility date (Sept. 30, 1993), then subtract all breaks in military service due to discharges, time on the inactive status list (ISL), etc. Satisfactory federal service years is any anniversary year during which a reservist earned a minimum of 50 retirement points.


Time dedicated to satisfactory completion of a lateral change in rating (not to exceed three years) may be used to extend a PGP for a member's current rate and continue eligibility for assignment to or retention in the SELRES. To determine a "constructed" PGP, add the exact time used for satisfactory completion of the lateral to

the corresponding PGP for the member's current rate. This criterion may not be used to exceed/extend a member's total military service beyond the 30 year maximum allowable time.

Enlisted personnel whose name appears above the cutoff on the October 1993 Reserve SWE eligibility list will use the PGP for the higher grade. Those enlisted members who are below the cutoff will use the PGP for the grade they presently hold.

Enlisted members who are uncertain of their eligibility to compete in a future SWE should review the guidance put forth in Chapter 7 of the RATMAN. It still applies. IAW article 7-C-1 d.(2), reserve enlisted personnel in the Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve (Active Status) may compete in the SWE when in all respects qualified. Personnel transferred from the SELRES due to the 30-year assignment limitation may only compete for advancement to grades E-6 or below. In addition, restrictions and conditions placed on advancements in articles 7-C-12 and 7-C-13 still apply for E-7, E-8 and E-9 candidates. Headquarters Reserve Training Division (G-RST) is continuously examining ways to improve the advancement system.

The downsizing plan will affect many reservists, however, for most it's not the end of the road. If you are transferred to the IRR, TRA/PAY CAT H you can still accumulate retirement points via correspondence courses and drilling for non-pay. In addition, SELRES members involuntarily transferred and who meet the requirements will be eligible for Reserve transition benefits.

While this plan may not be popular, we feel it is the most fair and equitable way to downsize the SELRES force to 8,000 members. We anticipate that this plan will create additional advancement opportunities in the near future. Questions regarding the downsizing should be referred to your chain of command. 

*Editor's note: As The Reservist went to press, Reserve Transition Benefits mentioned above were in the process of being finalized. Specific guidance for Reserve Transition Benefits will be provided in a future ALDIST, subsequent directives and The Reservist.*

### Enlisted Professional Growth Points

**E-1's** — Not eligible for SELRES assignment or retention unless member is an RK or RP and is waiting for or currently serving on IADT.

**E-2's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES unless member is in RK interphase or currently serving on RK phase II IADT, a "striker" making satisfactory progress towards advancement or is a Class "A" school student.

**E-3 and E-4's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 15 or more years total satisfactory federal service.

**E-5's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 20 or more years total military service and 15 or more years total satisfactory federal service.

**E-6's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 22 or more years total military service and 15 or more years total satisfactory federal service.

**E-7's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 26 or more years total military service and 15 or more years total satisfactory federal service.

**E-8's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 28 or more years total military service and 15 or more years total satisfactory federal service.

**E-9's** — Not eligible for assignment to or retention in the SELRES if member has 30 or more years total military service.

**Pull out page and fold  
twice on margins for your  
Year in Review '93 brochure**



# Introduction

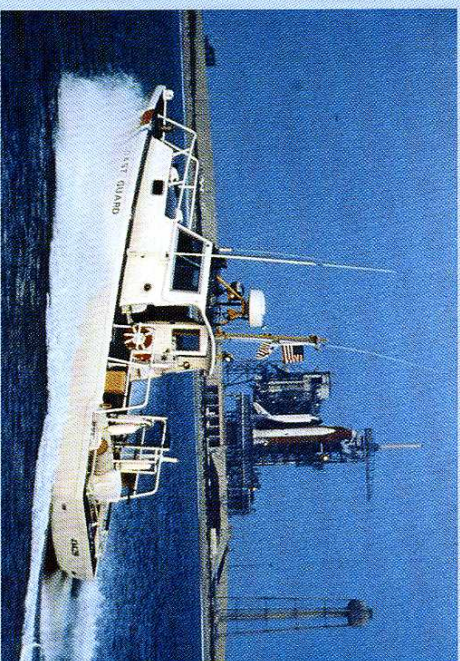
In 1993 the Coast Guard Reserve augmented the active duty Coast Guard in many domestic emergencies and maritime operations, demonstrating the Reserve's ability to provide trained personnel to effectively carry out the Coast Guard's national security mission. The concept of national security, no longer confined solely to national defense, encompasses a wide range of activities which historically have paralleled the multi-mission roles of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard is one of the five Armed Services with a national defense mission, but is unique in that it also has broad peacetime responsibilities, which include: rescuing mariners in distress, pollution response, responding to natural disasters, maritime law enforcement, and ensuring the safety and security of the nation's ports and waterways. The Coast Guard Reserve provides the surge capability needed for both international and domestic emergencies in all these mission areas.



## U.S. Coast Guard Reserve

# 1993 Year in Review



by: LTJG Tammy Rosario and PA2 Pamela Sanders  
USCGR



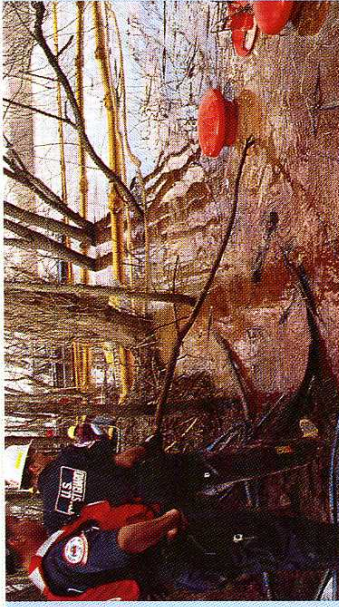
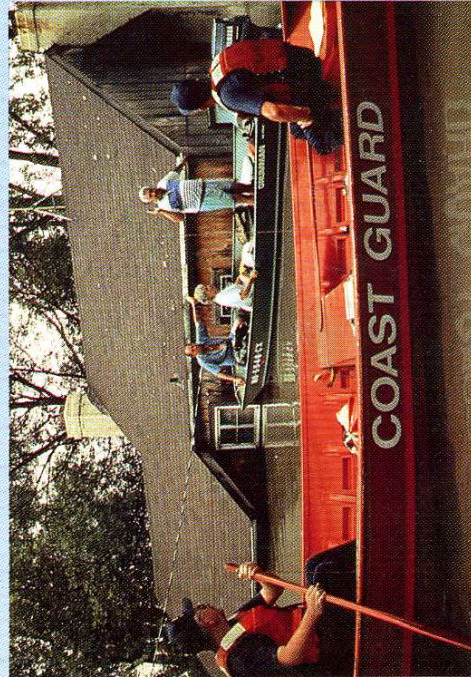


# Mission Support

In 1993, the Coast Guard Reserve continued to play an integral role in protecting and preserving our national security. Nearly 10,000 Selected Reservists provided surge support, as the Reserve was involved in nearly every aspect of the Coast Guard's missions, and spent over half of its Inactive Duty training time in direct support of daily Coast Guard activities.

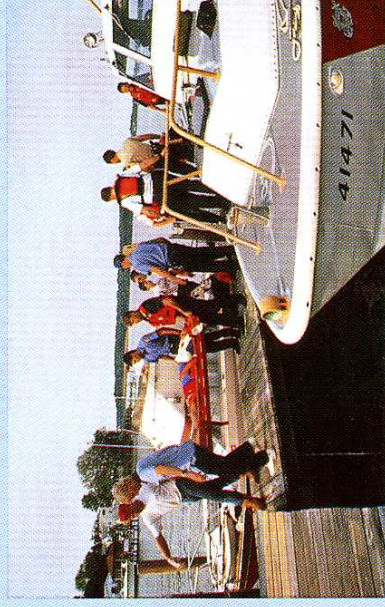
Coast Guard Reserve involvement in active operations in 1993 included augmentation of the Vessel Traffic Services program, the USCG Intelligence Coordination Center, and the Atlantic and Pacific Area staffs. Reservists routinely supplemented and supported active units for significant events such as Space Shuttle launches in Florida, the President's Inauguration, and SEAFair in Washington state.

The Coast Guard Reserve provided search and rescue, law enforcement, and boating safety patrol operations during summer boating seasons for Operation Summerstock in the Great Lakes, along the Colorado River, and on Navajo Lake in New Mexico. These and other regional and local surges in operations afforded members of the Coast Guard Reserve an excellent opportunity to serve their country by saving lives and property.



The most significant relief effort of the year came during the Midwest flood disaster, when the Secretary of Transportation authorized the involuntary call up of nearly 500 reservists, who spent over 8300 person-days assisting in rescue and water transportation operations in the devastated areas. It was the second consecutive year in which the Secretary used his unique recall authority under 14 USC 712 to bring reservists quickly onto the scene of a disaster.

The Coast Guard Reserve responded to numerous other relief operations resulting from a variety of man-made and natural disasters. Reservists provided support to pollution operations caused by environmental disasters such as oil spills at Tampa Bay, Fla., Reston, Va., as well as along the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest and Potomac River in Washington, DC. They also assisted during natural disasters like Hurricane Emily along the Atlantic Coast to typhoons and earthquakes in Guam, and continued their support of the active Coast Guard during the Haitian and Chinese Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations.



Due to recent budget cuts and subsequent downsizing, the Coast Guard Reserve is challenged to restructure and train for increased responsibilities with fewer drilling reservists. Through careful and coordinated planning with the active Coast Guard for first-class training and efficient allocation of resources, the Coast Guard Reserve will continue to improve its ability to respond quickly wherever and wherever needed. The unique civilian talents, skills, and expertise of Coast Guard Reservists, along with their military training, make the Coast Guard Reserve an invaluable resource to the Coast Guard and the nation.



# On Deck

By MCPO Forrest W. Croom

Command Enlisted Advisor  
Coast Guard Reserve



Questions or comments? Write or call:  
Commandant (G-R CEA), USCG Headquarters,  
2100 2nd St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20593. (202) 267-6844

**R**ecently I wrote an article for another magazine about teamwork and how important it was for us to pull together in hard times. I would like to share a part of that story with you, my fellow reservists. The recent downsizing, reserve transition benefits, IRR assignments, integration and uncertain times emphasize the need for stronger faith and teamwork more than ever.

"The Story of the Goose" demonstrates what teamwork is. It has been learned that as each goose flaps its wings, it creates an uplift for the bird immediately following. Thus, by flying in a "V" formation, the whole flock adds at least 71 percent greater flying range than if each bird flew on its own. Similarly, people who share a common goal and sense of direction can reach their destination quicker and easier when they travel on the thrust of each other. We in the Coast Guard need each other — Active needs Reserve, Civilian and Auxiliary, and each needs the other to get the missions completed.

If a goose falls out of formation, it suddenly feels the drag and resistance of going it alone and quickly gets back into formation to take advantage of the group power and direction. If we are as smart as geese, then we, too, will pull together during these tough times and not try to go it alone. When the lead goose gets tired, it rotates back into the wing and another flies point. It pays to share the difficult jobs and protects against burnout. The geese in back constantly honk encouragement to those in front. (Support from all elements of the Coast Guard gives it greater strength).

Finally (and most importantly), when a goose gets sick or wounded by gunshots and drops from the sky, two other geese immediately fall out of the formation and follow the injured member down to help or protect it. Moreover, they stay until it is either well enough to fly again or dies, and then they launch out on their own again or team up with another formation to catch up with their group. (Perhaps with the goose as our example, we will stand by each other in times of trial).

The Coast Guard Reserve has tremendous talent within its ranks that many facets of the government have used over the years. Like the goose, we are all part of the team. Our major problem is that we have not been proactive enough with the rest of the team (Congress, Administration, Department of Transportation and even

our own segments of the Coast Guard) to demonstrate what the United States taxpayer is getting for its tax dollars. Every segment of government at some point in time is touched by us through our missions. Like the geese in the wing, we add our support at all times, and even take the point at other times.

We are teamwork personified. That teamwork will be tested even more in the foreseeable future. All components — Active, Reserve, Civilian and Auxiliary — must continue to pull together to keep the team strong and fit. If one element begins to fail the team (like the geese), the others must be *Semper Paratus* to drop back, lend aid and comfort until it is well again.

The next time you see geese flying in formation, think of the teamwork involved in completing their mission. Think also of the teamwork needed to complete our mission. Maybe it will make the trip a little smoother.

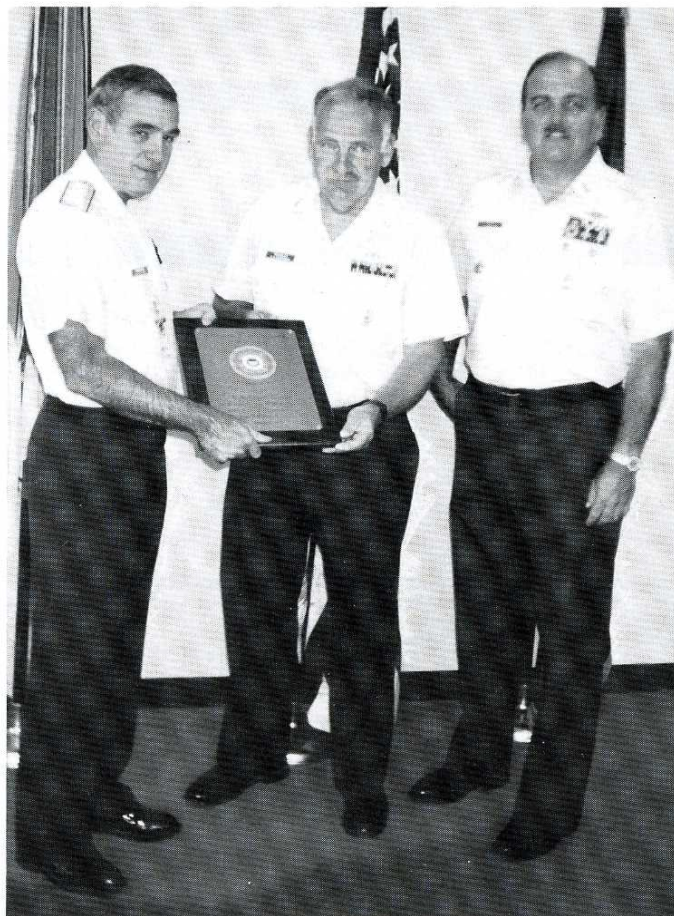


Photo by PA2 E. Kruska, G-RS-1

**RADM Gregory A. Penington, Chief of Readiness & Reserve, left, receives a plaque from PSCS Douglas Yeckley of RU St. Inigoes, Md. as MCPO-CG R. Jay Lloyd, right, looks on. The plaque was presented to Yeckley at the Boy Scout National Jamboree last summer and recognized Coast Guard World War II veterans who were and are involved in scouting.**

**MCPO Croom asks that any E7 through E9 send him your E-mail address for inclusion on the Internet list.**



# 1994 CG Reserve IDT Single Drill Pay Rates

Effective Jan. 1, 1994

Pay Grade	Years of Service														
	<2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
O-8	181.99	187.45	191.89	191.89	191.89	206.19	206.19	215.94	215.94	224.92	234.69	243.70	249.71	249.71	249.71
O-7	151.22	161.50	161.50	161.50	168.74	168.74	178.52	178.52	187.45	206.19	220.37	220.37	220.37	220.37	220.37
O-6	112.08	123.14	131.21	131.21	131.21	131.21	131.21	131.21	135.67	157.12	165.14	168.74	178.52	184.56	193.62
O-5	89.64	105.25	112.53	112.53	112.53	112.53	115.94	122.18	130.37	140.13	148.15	152.65	157.98	157.98	157.98
O-4	75.56	92.01	98.15	98.15	99.97	104.38	111.50	117.77	123.14	128.55	132.09	132.09	132.09	132.09	132.09
O-3	70.21	78.51	83.93	92.86	97.30	100.79	106.25	111.50	114.24	114.24	114.24	114.24	114.24	114.24	114.24
O-2	61.23	66.86	80.34	83.04	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76	84.76
O-1	53.16	55.33	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86	66.86
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER OR WARRANT OFFICER															
O-3E	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.86	97.30	100.79	106.25	111.50	115.94	115.94	115.94	115.94	115.94	115.94	115.94
O-2E	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.04	84.76	87.45	92.01	95.54	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.15	98.15
O-1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.86	71.44	74.07	76.75	79.42	83.04	83.04	83.04	83.04	83.04	83.04	83.04
WARRANT OFFICERS															
W-4	71.54	76.75	76.75	78.51	82.08	85.69	89.29	95.54	99.97	103.48	106.25	109.68	113.35	116.88	122.18
W-3	65.02	70.53	70.53	71.44	72.27	77.56	82.08	84.76	87.45	90.06	92.86	96.48	99.97	99.97	103.48
W-2	56.95	61.61	61.61	63.40	66.86	70.53	73.21	75.89	78.51	81.27	83.93	86.57	90.06	90.06	90.06
W-1	47.44	54.40	54.40	58.94	61.61	64.25	66.86	69.63	72.27	74.96	77.56	80.34	80.34	80.34	80.34
ENLISTED MEMBERS															
E-9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.23	85.09	87.02	89.02	91.01	92.78	97.64	101.44	107.14
E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.79	71.79	73.68	75.59	77.59	79.37	81.32	86.09	89.93	95.68
E-7	48.72	52.60	54.54	56.46	58.38	60.24	62.17	64.11	67.01	68.91	70.82	71.74	76.56	80.37	86.09
E-6	41.92	45.69	47.59	49.62	51.48	53.33	55.29	58.14	59.96	61.90	62.84	62.84	62.84	62.84	62.84
E-5	36.78	40.04	41.99	43.81	46.70	48.60	50.52	52.38	53.33	53.33	53.33	53.33	53.33	53.33	53.33
E-4	34.31	36.24	38.37	41.33	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96	42.96
E-3	32.33	34.10	35.46	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86	36.86
E-2	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11	31.11
E-1	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76

E-1 with less than four months — 25.67

Note: This pay chart reflects a 2.2 percent increase in the inactive-duty training single drill pay rates.  
Congress approved the 1994 National Defense Authorization Act Nov. 18, 1993, which governs the size of the raise.  
Basic pay is limited to \$300.56 by Level V of the federal executive pay scales.  
Source: Department of Defense, OASD (FM&P)MM&PP(C)

U.S. Department of Transportation

Commandant (G-RS-1)  
United States Coast Guard  
2100 Second St. S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

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